

The new Constitution will be voted for on the third Tuesday of December, being the 16th day of said month.

The President on Cuba and Financial Affairs.

We publish only that portion of the President's Message which relates to Cuba or Spanish affairs and financial matters. In order to give it place, we have been compelled to pass a communication from Tacitus against the new Constitution, an interesting letter from Georgia, with sundry other communications purely of local character.

In compliance with the request of Congress transmitted to the American minister at Madrid with instructions to present to the Spanish government the joint resolution approved on the 24 of March last, tending to the people of Spain, in the name and on behalf of the American people, the congratulations of Congress upon the efforts to consolidate in Spain the principles of universal liberty in a republican form of government. The existence of this new Republic was inaugurated by striking the fetters from the slaves in Porto Rico. This beneficent measure was followed by the release of several thousand persons illegally held as slaves in Cuba. Next the Captain General of that colony was deprived of the power to set aside the orders of his superiors at Madrid which had pertained to the office since 1825. The sequestered estates of American citizens, which had been the cause of long and fruitless correspondence, were ordered to be restored to their owners. All these liberal steps were taken in the face of a violent opposition directed by the reactionary slaveholders of Havana, who are vainly striving to stay the march of ideas which have terminated slavery in Christendom, Cuba only excepted. Unhappily, however, this beneficent influence has thus far succeeded in defeating the efforts of all liberal minded men in Spain to abolish slavery in Cuba and in preventing the promised reform in that island. The struggle for political supremacy continues there, and the pro-slavery and aristocratic party in Cuba is gradually arranging itself in more and more open hostility and defiance of the home government, while it still maintains a political connection with the Republic in the Peninsula, and although up-rising and defying the authority of the home government. Whenever such usurpation or defiance tends in the direction of oppression or of the maintenance of abuses, it is still a power in Madrid, and is recognized by the government. Thus an element more dangerous to continued colonial relations between Cuba and Spain than that which inspired the insurrection of Yara, an element opposed to granting any relief from misrule and abuse, with no aspirations after freedom, commanding no sympathies in generous breasts, aiming to rivet still stronger the shackles of slavery and oppression, has seized many of the emblems of power in Cuba, and under professions of loyalty to the mother country is exhausting the resources of the island, and is doing acts which are at variance with those principles of justice, of liberality, and of right, which give nobility of character to a Republic. In the interests of humanity, of civilization, and of progress, it is to be hoped that this evil influence may soon be averted.

The receipts of the government from all sources, for the last fiscal year, were \$333,788,204, and expenditures of all accounts, \$299,345,245, this showing an excess of receipts over expenditures of \$34,442,959; but it is not probable that a creditable exhibit will be shown for the present fiscal year. Indeed, it is very doubtful whether, except with great economy on the part of Congress in making appropriations, and the same economy in administering the various departments of Government, the revenues will not fall short of meeting actual expenses, including interest on the public debt. I commend to Congress such economy, and point out two sources where, it seems to me, it might commence, to wit, in the appropriations for public buildings in the many cities where work has not yet been commenced; in the appropriations for river and harbor improvement in those localities where the improvements are of but little benefit to general commerce, and for fortifications. There is a still more fruitful source of expenditure which I will point out later in this message. I refer to the easy method of manufacturing claims for losses incurred in suppressing the late rebellion. I would not be understood here as opposing the erection of good, substantial, and even ornamental buildings by the Government wherever such buildings are needed; in fact, I approve of the Government owning its own buildings in all sections of the country, and hope the day is not far distant when it will not only possess them, but will erect in the capital suitable residences for all persons who now receive commutation for quarters or rent at government expense, and for Cabinet officers, thus setting an example to the States which may induce them to erect buildings for their Senators; but I would have this work conducted at a time when the revenues of the country would abundantly justify it. The revenues have materially fallen off for the past five months of the present fiscal year from what they were expected to produce, owing to the territorial jurisdiction of the United States. On the 31st day of October last, while sailing under the flag of the United States on the high seas, she was forcibly seized by the Spanish gunboat Tornado, and was carried into the port of Santiago de Cuba, where many of her passengers and crew were inhumanly, and so far as at least as relates to those who were citizens of the United States, were, without due process of law, put to death. It is a well-established principle, asserted by the United States from the beginning of their national independence, recognized by Great Britain and other maritime powers, and stated by the Senate in a resolution passed unanimously on the 16th of June, 1858, "that American vessels on the high seas, in time of peace, bearing the American flag, remain under the jurisdiction of the country to which they belong, and, therefore, any visitation, visitation, or detention of such vessels by force or by the exhibition of force, on the part of a foreign power, is in derogation of the sovereignty of the United States." In accordance with this principle, the restoration of the Virginia and the surrender of the crew, and a due reparation to the flag, and the punishment of the authorities who had been guilty of the illegal acts of violence, were demanded. The Spanish government has recognized the justice of the demand, and has arranged for the immediate delivery of the vessel and for the surrender of the survivors of the passengers and crew, and for a salute to the flag, and for proceedings looking to the punishment of those who may be proved to have been

guilty of illegal acts of violence toward citizens of the United States, and also toward indemnifying those who may be shown to be entitled to indemnity. A copy of a protocol of a conference between the Secretary of State and the Spanish minister, in which the terms of this arrangement were agreed to, is transmitted herewith. The correspondence on this subject with the legation of the United States in Madrid was conducted in cipher and by cable, and needs the verification of the actual text of the actual correspondence. It has seemed to me to be due to the importance of the case not to submit this correspondence until the accurate text can be received by mail. It is expected shortly, and will be submitted when received. In taking leave of this subject for the present, I wish to renew the expression of my conviction that the existence of African slavery in Cuba is the principal cause of the lamentable condition of the island. I do not doubt that Congress shares with me the hope that it will soon be made to disappear, and that peace and prosperity may follow its abolition.

The embargoing of American estates in Cuba, cruelty to American citizens detected in act of hostility to the Spanish government, the murdering of prisoners taken with arms in their hands, and, finally, the capture upon the vast seas of a vessel sailing under the United States flag and bearing a United States registry, has culminated in an outbreak of indignation that has seemed for a time to threaten war. Pending negotiations between the United States and the government of Spain on the subject of this capture, I have authorized the Secretary of the Navy to put our navy on a war footing to the extent, at least, of our entire annual appropriation for that branch of the service, trusting to Congress and the public opinion of the American people to justify my action.

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Elasticity, therefore, and just enough of it to transmit the legitimate business of the country and to keep all industries employed, is what is most to be desired. The exact medium is specie, the recognized medium of specie the world over. That obtained, we shall have a currency of an exact degree of elasticity. If there be too much of it for the legitimate purposes of trade and commerce, it will flow out of the country; if too little, the reverse will be the result. To hold what we have, and to appreciate our currency to that standard, is the problem deserving of the most serious consideration of Congress. The experience of the present panic has proven that the currency of the country, based as it is upon the credit of the country, is the best that has ever been devised. Usually, in times of such trials, currency has become worthless, or so much depreciated in value as to inflate the value of all the necessities of life as compared with the currency; or every holding it has been anxious to dispose of on any terms. Now we witness the reverse. Holders of currency hoard it as they did gold in former exigencies of a like nature. It is patent to most casual observers that much more currency or money is required to transact the legitimate trade of the country during the fall and winter months, when the vast crops are being removed, than during the balance of the year. With our present system the amount in the country remains the same throughout the entire year, resulting in the accumulation of all the surplus capital of the country in a few centres when not employed in the moving of crops. Tempted there by offers of interest on call loans, interest being paid, this surplus capital must earn this interest paid with a profit. Being subject to "call," it cannot be loaned, or only in part at best, to the merchant or manufacturer for a fixed term. Hence no matter how much currency there might be in the country, it would be hoarded, prices keeping pace with the volume, and panics, stringency, and disaster would ever be recurring with the autumn. Elasticity in our monetary system, therefore, is the object to be attained first, and next to that, as far as possible, a prevention of the use of other people's money in stocks and other species of speculation. To prevent the latter, it seems to me that one great step should be taken by prohibiting the national banks from paying interests on deposits, by requiring them to hold their reserve in their own vaults, and by forcing them into re-employment, though it would only be in legal-tender notes. For this purpose I would suggest the establishment of clearing houses for your consideration. To secure the former many plans have been suggested, most, if not all of which, look to me more like inflation on the one hand, or compelling the Government on the other to give interest without corresponding benefits upon the surplus funds of the country during the seasons when otherwise unemployed. I submit for your consideration whether this difficulty might not be overcome by authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue at any time to national banks of issue any amount of their notes below three per cent. upon their issue, say forty per cent. upon the amount deposited with the Treasurer of the United States an amount of government bonds equal to the amount of notes demanded, the banks to forfeit to the Government, say four per cent. of the interest accruing on the bonds so pledged during the time they so remain with the Treasurer as security for the increased circulation, the bonds so pledged to be redeemable by the bank at their pleasure, either in whole or in part, by returning their own bills for cancellation to an amount equal to the face of bonds withdrawn. I would further suggest for your consideration the propriety of authorizing national banks to diminish their standing issue at pleasure by returning for cancellation their own bills and withdrawing so many United States bonds as are pledged for them. In view of the great actual contraction that has taken place in the currency and the comparative contraction continuously going on, due to the increase of population, increase of manufactures and all the industries, I do not believe that there is too much of it now for the dullest period of the year. Indeed, if clearing-houses should be established, thus forcing redemption, it is a question for your consideration whether banking should not be made free, retaining all the safeguards now required to secure bill holders. In any modification of the present laws regulating national banks as a further step toward preparing for the resumption of specie payments, I invite your attention to the consideration of the propriety of exacting from them the retention, as a part of their reserve, of either the whole or a part of the gold interest accruing upon the bonds pledged as security for their issue. I have not reflected enough on the bearing this might have in producing a scarcity of coin with which to pay duties on imports to give it my positive recommendation, but your attention is invited to the subject. During the last four years the currency has been contracted directly by the withdrawal of three per cent. certificates, compound interest notes, and 7-30 bonds outstanding on the 4th of March, 1869, all of which took the place of legal tenders in the bank reserves, to the extent of \$63,000,000. During the same period there has been a much larger comparative contraction of the currency. The population of the country has largely increased. More than twenty-five thousand miles of rail-

road have been built requiring the active use of capital to operate them.—Millions of acres of land have been opened to cultivation, requiring capital to move the products. Manufacturers have multiplied beyond all precedent in the same period of time, requiring capital weekly for the payment of wages and for the purchase of material; and probably the largest of all comparative contraction arises from the origination of free labor in the South. Now every laborer here receives his wages, and, for want of savings banks, the greater part of such wages is carried in the pocket or hoarded until required for use. These suggestions are thrown out for your consideration, without any recommendations, but that they shall be adopted literally, but hoping that the best method may be arrived at to secure such an elasticity of the currency as will keep employed all the industries of the country and prevent such an inflation as will put off indefinitely the resumption of specie payments, an object so devoutly to be wished for by all, and by none more earnestly than the class of people most directly interested—those who earn their bread by the sweat of their brows. The decisions of Congress on this subject will have the hearty support of the Executive.

To record the fact that William M. Tweed, lately known as the master of the city of New York, President of the Department of Public Works, Manager of its Politics, Senator of the State, a pampered, pompous millionaire, whose stables are palaces adorned with costly paintings, and whose horses are furnished like the abode of kings: to announce that this man is a convicted thief, imprisoned among the vilest of men for twelve years, to record one of the most astounding and gratifying facts that we ever put upon paper. We rejoice in it as a substantial triumph of justice; an indication that in the midst of abounding corruption, there is yet virtue to maintain the right, to punish scoundrels in high places, and that even jurors may yet be found who are faithful to their oaths and their country.—New York Observer.

Ex-Chief Justice Read, of the Supreme Court, is out in an address against the new Constitution, chiefly on account of the removal of the secrecy of the ballot.

The oil produced in western Pennsylvania the past year, it is estimated, would fill a canal 25 feet wide at the top, 12 at the bottom, 7 deep and 70 miles long.

Men who jump on moving trains in Allegheny pay \$5 for this luxury, and then walk, and all because exacting city fathers don't want to be bothered with corner's inquests on that side of the river.

A lady in Williamsport was robbed of \$300 while attending market on Saturday morning a week. She had drawn the money from the bank at the time of the panic, and was on her way to deposit it again when it was stolen from her.

Cattin and Clay, two world-wide who forged \$20,000 worth, in Rochester, New York, in August last, were captured in Union, Pa., on Thanksgiving day. They have been taken to New York on a requisition from the Governor of that State.

On Friday a week, Ingersoll and Ferrington, accomplices of Tweed in the "Ring" frauds, were sentenced, the former to five years and the latter to eighteen months in Sing Sing. Tweed had quite comfortable quarters in Sheriff Brennan's parlors until reminded by the attorney general that he had been sentenced to the penitentiary.

THE undersigned, having completed his new Warehouses in Perryville, would respectfully invite the attention of the farmers of the county to the fact that he is at all times

FOR ALL KINDS OF GRAIN, SEEDS, &c., &c. Having introduced new facilities for hoisting, weighing, &c., we are now prepared to unload with the least possible trouble.

Bark, Railroad Ties, Locust Posts, and all Saleable Country Produce will be bought at all times, either for CASH OR IN EXCHANGE FOR MERCHANDISE.

WHITE PINE SHAVED SHINGLES, LSP AND JOIST. Saved Shingles, Plastering Lath, Pickets and Dry Boards. For sale by NER THOMPSON, Milroy, Milroy County, Pa. 10/26-6m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. HEAD QUARTERS IN Bridge Street. THIRD ARRIVAL Of New Goods this Season! GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES! 10 PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN EVER! Water Proof Cloth at 88 cts per yard. Velvet at 50c, 90c, and \$1.00 per yard. Colored Blankets at \$1.38 and \$1.75 a piece. White Blankets at \$2.25 and upwards. TABLE LINEN As Low as 30c per yard. IMITATION BUCK GLOVES AT SIXTY CENTS. RESPECTFULLY YOURS, &c., EMIL SCHOTT.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE. We have opened out in Jacob Thomas' parlor, one door north of the Juniata Hotel, the largest and best stock of BOOTS AND SHOES, LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S GAITERS. ever brought to the county. We buy our stock from Manufacturers and in large lots. We pay cash and expect to sell for cash, which will enable us to offer GOODS At Prices far Below the Average. WORK MADE TO ORDER. This branch of the business will be superintended by A. B. FASICK, one of the best practical mechanics in the county. All kinds of repairing done. ALL WORK WARRANTED. CORNELIUS BARTLEY, July 2, 1873-4f

S. B. LOUDON, MERCHANT TAILOR, in room in rear of Crystal Palace Building, on Water Street, Millintown, Pa. FASHIONABLE GOODS always on hand. CUSTOM WORK DONE on the shortest notice. GOODS SOLD by the yard or pattern. PERSONS buying goods can have them cut in garment free of charge. BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS also for sale. ALL WORK WARRANTED. PRICES LOW. Oct 22, 1873-4f

NEW TAILOR SHOP. The undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he has opened a TAILOR SHOP at his residence, on Bridge Street, in the Parker Mansion, and is now prepared to do CUSTOM WORK at short notice and in the most durable and fashionable manner. He intends to put out none but good work and asks a share of the public patronage. WILLIAM WISE. RESUMPTION. JOHN DIEHL hereby announces to his old customers and the public generally, that he has again resumed business at his old stand, on Water Street, Millintown. Where he will manufacture in a satisfactory manner. Harness, Light and Heavy, to Suit All. Horse Collars, Riding Saddles, Wagon Saddles, Bridles of all kinds, Plow Lines, in fact everything in His Line. REPAIRING neatly and expeditiously executed. Call and inquire before going elsewhere. On Water Street, a few doors North of the Crystal Palace Building. Nov 12, 1873-6m

SOLOMON SEIBER. Will visit Millin and Patterson every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings and will furnish the citizens of these boroughs with the best of BEBY, VEAL, MUTTON, PORK, &c., at the very lowest prices. He respectfully solicits the patronage of the public. April 3, 1872-1y

Notice of Dissolution. The partnership heretofore existing between South Herrick and William H. Kurtz, in the name and style of Herrick & Kurtz, at Van Wert, in Walker township, Tolland county, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having unsettled accounts will please call on W. H. Kurtz, at Van Wert, and make settlement, and those having claims will present them for payment, as the books and accounts are in his hands for settlement. NOAH HERTZELER, WM. H. KURTZ, Oct. 22, 1873.

W. H. KURTZ will continue the business at the old stand. Thankful for all past favors, he is hopeful of future patronage, and heartily invites all to call and examine his stock. JOB PRINTING OF EVERY KIND done at this office.

NEW DRUG STORE. BANKS & HAMLIN, 109 Post-Office Building. DEALERS IN DRUGS AND MEDICINES. CHEMICALS, DYE STUFF, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, GLASS, PUTTY, COAL OIL, LAMPS, BURNERS, CHIMNEYS, B.R.U. SIEFS, HAIR BRUSHES, TOOTH BRUSHES, P.E.R. FUMELY COMBS, SOAP, HAIR OIL, TOBACCO, CIGARS, NOTIONS, STATIONERY. LARGEST VARIETY OF PATENT MEDICINES, Selected with great care, and warranted to be of the highest quality. BEST FINEST OF WINES AND LIQUORS for medicinal purposes. GENUINE PREPARATIONS compounded with great care. [June 22-4f]

NEW FURNITURE STORE. The undersigned would inform the public that he has opened a FURNITURE STORE in the borough of Patterson, where he has for sale KILBOURN & GATES' BEDROOM SETS, Walnut Bedroom Sets, ALL STYLES OF BEDSTEADS, SOFAS, LOUNGES, EXTENSION TABLES, MARBLE TOP BUREAUS, MARBLE TOP STANDS, Sofa, Came-seat and Common Chairs, Wash Stands, Also, a Large Lot of Carpets. As I run a car to Philadelphia weekly I am prepared to fill all orders for furniture, carpets, &c., in person. F. F. ROHM, Oct 22, 1873-4f

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICES OF TEETH! Full Upper or Lower Sets as Low as \$5 No teeth allowed to leave the office unless the patients are satisfied. Teeth removed and repaired. Teeth filled to last for life. Dental work done for persons without leaving their homes, if desired. T. Collier stopped in 75 minutes without extracting the tooth, at the Dental Office of G. L. DEAR, established in Millintown in 1860. C. L. DEAR, Practical Dentist. Jan 24, 1872-1y

PROCLAMATION. Election for the Adoption or Rejection of the New Constitution. Tuesday, December 16th, 1873. In pursuance of instructions received from the Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, public notice is hereby given that the amended Constitution will be submitted to the qualified electors of the Commonwealth, for adoption or rejection, at an election to be held on the third Tuesday of December, 1873, being the 16th day, which election shall be held and conducted by the regular election officers in the several districts named below, under all the regulations and provisions of existing laws relating to general elections. On the outside of the tickets to be voted shall be the words "New Constitution" in the inside for all persons giving affirmative votes the words "No." For the New Constitution, and for all persons giving negative votes, "Against the New Constitution." I also hereby notice to all persons giving notice that the place of holding the aforesaid election in the several boroughs, districts and townships within the county of Juniata is as follows, to wit: At the Court House in the borough of Millintown, for the borough of Millintown. At the Court House in the borough of Walker township. At Smith's School House, for Delaware township. At the School House in Thompsonstown, for the borough of Thompsonstown. At the Public House of Thomas Cox, for Greenwood township. At the School House in Richfield, for Monroe township. At Frymoyer's Hotel, for Susquehanna township. At the School House in McAlisterville, for Fayette township. At the School House in Patterson, for the borough of Patterson. At the School House in Perryville, for the borough of Perryville. At the Locust Grove School House, near the residence of Mr. Stewart, for Millard township. At Spruce Hill School House, for Spruce Hill township. At the School House at Academia, for Heale township. At the School House near McCulloch's Mills, for Tuscarora township, except the portion of it lying north-westward of the summit of the Shade Mountain. At the Lick School House, near the residence of Benjamin Walls, dec'd., for Lock township, except that portion of it lying north-westward of the summit of the Shade Mountain. At the Centre School House, for so much of the township of Lack and Tuscarora as is north-west of the summit of the Shade Mountain. At the Church Hill School House, for Turbot township.

I ALSO MAKE KNOWN and give notice, as in and by the third section of the aforesaid act I am directed, that every person claiming to be a justice of the peace, or other officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judicial department of this State, or of the United States, or of any incorporated city or district, and also that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, township, ward or incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any elections of this Commonwealth, or of being judge, inspector or other officer of such election shall be eligible to any office then to be voted for. In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for judge at such election, shall appoint an inspector in his place. And in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the person elected inspector shall appoint an inspector in his place, and in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the person elected inspector shall appoint an inspector in his place, and in case the person elected inspector shall not attend, then the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place. It shall be the duty of the several assessors, respectively, to attend at the place of holding every General, Special or Township election of the county of Juniata, and to give information to the inspectors or judges, when called on, in relation to the right of any person to be registered as a voter at such election, and on such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters as the said inspectors or either of them, shall from time to time require. The tax must have been personally assessed on the voter the requisite time before the election. Residencem is a question of intention, but to constitute a change of residence there must be an actual removal. Any person who may be constitutionally qualified to vote in any city, township, ward or incorporated district, but may have removed from one ward to another within any borough or township in such county, within ten days next preceding the election to be held therein, shall be entitled to vote at said election at the ward, borough or township from which such person may have removed. The returns judged will meet at the Court House in Millintown, on Friday, December 19th, 1873, for the purpose of performing their duties as prescribed by law. At all elections held under the laws of this Commonwealth, the polls shall be open between the hours of six and seven o'clock a. m., and close at seven o'clock p. m. Given under my hand at my office in Millintown, this twenty-fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, and in the ninety-third year of the Independence of the United States. J. H. AID, Sheriff. Millintown, Nov. 24, 1873-3c

NEW BOOK & SHOE STORE. IN RESIDENCE, ON CHERRY STREET, MILLINTOWN. The undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that he has opened a Book and Shoe Store at his residence on Cherry street, and keeps on hand a large and well selected stock of BOOKS, and READY-MADE WORK, for MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN. He is also prepared to manufacture, of the best material, all kinds of BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS for gents, ladies and children. ALL WORK WARRANTED. Give me a call, for I feel confident that I can furnish you with any kind of work you may desire. Repairing done neatly and at reasonable rates. JOHN NORTH, June 8, 1873-1y

INSTANTANEOUS RELIEF AND SOOTHING REFRESHING SLEEP GUARANTEED. BY USING MY INSTANT RELIEF FOR THE ASTHMA. It acts most surely, relieving the distress immediately, and enabling the patient to lie down and sleep. I suffered from this disease twelve years, but was cured by my work, and sleep as well as usual. Work wanted to relieve in the worst case. Sent by mail on receipt of price, one dollar per box; ask your Druggist. CHARLES B. HURST, Rochester, Beaver Co., Pa. Feb. 21, 1873-4f

WANTED. A Wholesale Purchasing Agent for the NEW AMERICAN SEWING MACHINE. The Sewing Machine is the only one to thread through self setting needles; runs light; sews fast; cheapest; best made; best finished; most durable Machine in existence. WRITTEN GUARANTEE FOR 3 YEARS. For Circulars, Terms, &c., address AMERICAN S. M. CO., 22 N. Second Street, Harrisburg, Penna. HURRIBURG, Sept 19, 1873-3m

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THE VICTOR SEWING MACHINE. A new, reliable and energetic Sewing Machine. The VICTOR is a lock-stitch, Shuttle Machine, with Self-setting Needle, best finished and most perfect Machine offered. An increase of over \$60 per machine. Sent by mail on receipt of price, one dollar per box; ask your Druggist. CHARLES B. HURST, Rochester, Beaver Co., Pa. Feb. 21, 1873-4f

WOMEN MEN, Girls, and Boys wanted to sell our French and American Jewelry, Books, Games, &c., in their own localities. So capital needed. Catalogues, Terms, &c., sent FREE. E. O. VICKERY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

FIRE-SIDE RANGE COKE BURNER FOR SCENIC VIEW. Made by PLUM & ATWOOD, produces the largest light. Can be used on any coal or lamp. For sale by all lamp dealers.

HORRIBLE! I suffered with CATARRH thirty years, and was cured by a simple remedy. Will send receipt, postage free, to all afflicted. Rev. T. J. MEAD, Drawer 176, Syracuse, N. Y.

THE VICTOR SEWING MACHINE. A new, reliable and energetic Sewing Machine. The VICTOR is a lock-stitch, Shuttle Machine, with Self-setting Needle, best finished and most perfect Machine offered. An increase of over \$60 per machine. Sent by mail on receipt of price, one dollar per box; ask your Druggist. CHARLES B. HURST, Rochester, Beaver Co., Pa. Feb. 21, 1873-4f

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